



Published every Saturday by JOHN MITCHELL, JR., at 311 North 4th Street, Richmond, Va.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication should be sent to us by Wednesday.

TERMS IN ADVANCE	
One Copy, one year, in advance	\$1.50
One Copy, six months, in advance	1.00
One Copy, three months, in advance	.75
One Copy, one month, in advance	.50
One Copy, one week, in advance	.25

ADVERTISING RATES	
For one inch, one insertion	\$.50
For one inch, each subsequent insertion	.25
For two inches, three months	6.00
For two inches, six months	10.00
For two inches, nine months	14.00
For two inches, twelve months	20.00
Marriages and Funeral Notices	50
Standing and Transfer Notices per line	10

POSTAGE STAMPS OF A HIGHER DENOMINATION THAN TWO CENTS NOT RECEIVED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE PLANET is issued weekly. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year, in advance. There are four ways by which money can be sent by mail at our risk:—In a Post Office Money Order, by Bank Check or Draft, or an Express Money Order, and when none of these can be procured, in a Registered Letter.

MONEY ORDERS.—You can buy a Money Order at your Post Office, payable at the Richmond Post Office, and we will be responsible for its safe arrival.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS can be obtained at any office of the American Express Co., the United States Express Co. and the Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express Company. We will be responsible for money sent by any of these companies. The Express Money Order is a safe and convenient way for forwarding money.

REGISTERED LETTER.—If a Money Order Post Office or an Express Office is not within your reach, your Postmaster will Register the letter you wish to send to us on payment of ten cents. Then, if the letter is lost or stolen, it can be traced. You can send money in this manner at our risk.

We cannot be responsible for money sent in letters in any other way than one of the four ways mentioned above. If you send your money in any other way, you must do it at your own risk.

RENEWALS, ETC.—If you do not want THE PLANET continued for another year after your subscription has run out, you must notify us by Postal Card to discontinue it. The courts have decided that subscribers to newspapers who do not order their paper discontinued at the expiration of time for which it has been paid, are held liable for the payment of the subscription up to date when they order the paper discontinued.

COMMUNICATIONS.—When writing to us to renew your subscription or to discontinue it, you should give your name and address in full, otherwise we cannot find you and our hands are tied.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—In order to change the address of a subscriber, we must be sent a notice in the present address.

Entered in the Post Office at Richmond, Va., as second class matter.

SATURDAY,..... NOVEMBER 7, 1903

ANY Democrat who can extract consolation from the election returns last Tuesday is hopeful indeed.

COLORED men will have no tears to shed over the election returns in New York City. The Low administration seems to have been anti Negro, while Tammany has been very liberal in its official recognition of the "brother in black."

PROF. MITCHELL AND THE NEGRO.

It seems strange that the Negro should as yet be the subject for discussion in this state despite the fact that he has been practically disfranchised, and as the political orators glowingly described it, all danger of his supremacy has been eliminated by the unconstitutional action of an unconstitutional "Constitutional" Convention.

While we deprecate the discussion of him as tending to emphasize conditions from which we would hope to escape, still, the remarkable utterances of Prof. S. C. MITCHELL before the Baptist Ministers Conference, Monday morning, November 2, 1903 upon the subject, "Proposed Solutions of the Negro Problem," proves conclusively that all southern white men have not "bowed the knee" to the Baal of race prejudice.

This learned scholar has the courage of his convictions, and spoke with a fervor and boldness, born of knowledge, and nourished by the spirit of true religion. After stating the three periods into which HAZEL divides the history of the world, he remarked:

"In nothing is the infinite reach of modern movements as contrasted with the past so conspicuous as in the recent appearance upon the arena of three races practically without a share hitherto in the progress of civilization. These three races are the Slav, the Mongolian, and the Negro."

He complimented the Russian, the Mongolian and the Japanese, remarking again:

"If the capabilities of the Slav and the Mongol have been thus gratifying, the Negro, though less nimble, has made progress. Education is growth, and the growth of a race is of necessity slow. Thus far, we have subjected the Negro to only two processes—slavery and politics. And if the resulting character of our pupil is not altogether satisfactory, let us remember that the tuition has not been perhaps of the highest; for in elevating the black man the North has succeeded no better with politics than the South with slavery. I believe in giving every individual soul a chance, and I also believe in giving every race a chance, no matter how backward it may seem or how prejudiced its case may be in the eyes of the world."

The above simple statements mean so much to us. He announced a creed, to which we wish every white man in the southland would subscribe. He would give us a chance. He would throw down

the barriers that bar our progress, and cast off the shackles that bind our limbs. But this is Prof. MITCHELL and he is as one "crying in the wilderness." Where are his followers? Where are they who will see that he points out the way for the solution of vexed questions and gives advice which, if followed, will place this country on the main-road to lasting prosperity.

He argues against the separation of the races. In this, he is discussing a self evident proposition. The white man by his own acts, has made such a solution impossible. But he makes another declaration, born of personal knowledge, the truth of which will be testified to by every honest man in the south, when he says:

"Mr. Graves made much in his Chicago speech of the novel argument that the Negro is no longer indispensable to the agriculture and labor conditions of this section."

"I state here," said he, "for the first time a fact which will be as surprising to the South as it is to you. The Negro no longer makes the staple or cereal crops of the South!" It counts not a little against this sensational introduction of Mr. Graves that the people of the South had not found it out before. "It is not as yet published," he adds, "but it comes straight from an authority beyond question in the labor bureau at Washington." It so happens that I was reared upon a cotton plantation in Mississippi, where my mother still lives; and hence I am somewhat familiar with the conditions in what is known as the "black belt." The plantations in the Mississippi bottom are worked to-day almost wholly by Negro labor, as they have been for generations in the past. Not long ago a large planter in that section, in talking to me of the Negro's future, remarked: "So far from wanting to get rid of the black man, we wish to get as many as possible of them to settle here upon our places." That is the actual view of a practical planter. To uproot the Negro from an industrial situation in the South would precipitate a collapse only faintly foreshadowed by the expulsion of the Moors from Spain.

He gave voice to the following truism:

"Give up trying to fit a Saul's armor to Ham, and let Ham's inherent capabilities have their own free play in development, and things will be better."

And again:

"Before the Negro there stand four doors through which he may perhaps force an entrance: (1) thrift; (2) education; (3) religion; and (4) politics. The city is that he bolted first for the last door—politics. But this mistake is correcting itself, and the Negro is beginning to knock at the doors of thrift, education and religion. He sees that suffrage is a privilege to be gained only by the worthy, reckoned according to property and intelligence. This burning notion is inciting him more and more to press into the gateways of thrift, education and religion. Every life ought to embrace four things—livelihood, growth, service and savings. When the Negro grounds his hopes upon getting an honest livelihood, growing in skill and morality, rendering meet service to society and laying by something for a rainy day, there will be less demand for sensational appeals to passion in working out this momentous problem."

Who can gainsay or deny this fundamental proposition?

But Prof. MITCHELL must have been inspired, surrounded as he is by those who think otherwise, when he said:

"All should recognize that the spirit of justice must determine the final settlement of this perplexing problem. Rash or selfish counsels that ignore basal justice are vain, no matter how fervent the rhetoric in which they may be wrapped or the material power which buttresses them. The energy now spent upon 'separation of the races,' 'the industrial menace of the Negro,' 'the necessity of lynch law,' would go far toward making substantial advance in this tremendous problem, if bestowed on those homely remedies, essential justice to one's fellowman, education both mental and manual, and religion that is wholly moral."

God grant that other white men of influence may be affected by these grand, inspiring declarations, and that they may be led to see that Prof. MITCHELL has not spoken so much in favor of the Negro as he has in the interest of the white man. For with the adoption of his ideas and the practice of these precepts will come a revolution in the present state of affairs in this country. Limbs which are bandaged will be freed and wheels that are clogged will be permitted to run unimpeded, thereby increasing the wealth of the nation and the prosperity of the country while winning the approval of our Heavenly Father, who controls us all.

Paris for Medical Study.

Up to 1870 Paris was the Mecca of English medical students. After that date the larger number began to go to Berlin or Vienna; but the Russian, southern European and South American students still frequent Paris.

Curious Law Regarding Murder.

In Abyssinia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, and they, if they please, may put him to death in the same manner in which the murdered person was killed.

The New Explosive.

Maximite, the composition of which is a government secret, is about three times as powerful as ordinary gunpowder, and is a powdery substance, melted by heat and poured into a shell.

Busy Woman Lawyer.

One of the busiest lawyers in Zurich is Anna Mackenroth, a lady still in her twenties, who was the means of throwing open the legal profession to women in Switzerland.

Porcelain Making in Japan.

Porcelain making gives employment to 20,000 persons in Japan, who make about \$4,000,000 worth a year, more than a third of which is exported.

Tall and Short Nations.

It is a curious fact that the countries of the tallest and shortest people of Europe—the Norwegians and the Lapps—adjoin each other.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG PLURALITY

Republicans Sweep the State by 217,784.

THE RESULT IN NEW JERSEY

Returns in Pennsylvania Show Republican Gains in 49 Counties of 71,006, and Democratic Gains in 18 Counties of 5825—Republican Gains in Jersey.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Returns from the 67 counties of the state give a plurality for Mathews, Rep., for state treasurer of 217,784. Snyder, for auditor general, ad Morrison and Henderson, for judges of the Superior Court, were given approximately the same immense plurality. Snyder, who became the object of criticism because as a state senator he voted for what is popularly known as the "press muzzle" law, was apparently cut very little. The returns indicate Republican gains in 49 counties amounting to 71,006, and Democratic gains in the remaining 18 counties of 5825.

It is apparent from the nature of the estimates received during the night that the official count will increase the Republican plurality to such an extent that it may reach 255,000. The following shows the pluralities in the vote for state treasurer in the various counties:

Adams—Hill, D., 300.
Allegheny—Mathews, R., 30,000.
Armstrong—Mathews, R., 1100.
Beaver—Mathews, R., 1700.
Bedford—Mathews, R., 700.
Berks—Hill, D., 4200.
Blair—Mathews, R., 3000.
Bradford—Mathews, R., 1200.
Butler—Mathews, R., 1000.
Cambria—Hill, D., 400.
Cameron—Mathews, R., 160.
Carbon—Mathews, R., 350.
Centre—Mathews, R., 200.
Chester—Mathews, R., 4000.
Clarion—Hill, D., 400.
Clearfield—Mathews, R., 1000.
Clinton—Mathews, R., 200.
Columbia—Hill, D., 2000.
Crawford—Mathews, R., 500.
Cumberland—Hill, D., 125.
Dauphin—Mathews, R., 3000.
Delaware—Mathews, R., 9000.
Elk—Hill, D., 1600.
Erie—Mathews, R., 2500.
Fayette—Mathews, R., 200.
Forest—Mathews, R., 150.
Franklin—Mathews, R., 600.
Fulton—Hill, D., 125.
Greene—Hill, D., 800.
Huntingdon—Mathews, R., 1200.
Indiana—Mathews, R., 2700.
Jefferson—Mathews, R., 1200.
Juniata—Mathews, R., 100.
Lackawanna—Mathews, R., 2000.
Lancaster—Mathews, R., 8000.
Lawrence—Mathews, R., 1000.
Lebanon—Mathews, R., 1700.
Lehigh—Hill, D., 800.
Luzerne—Mathews, R., 3000.
Lycoming—Hill, D., 500.
McKean—Mathews, R., 1000.
Mercer—Mathews, R., 1400.
Mifflin—Mathews, R., 300.
Monroe—Hill, D., 1500.
Montgomery—Mathews, R., 1500.
Monroe—Hill, D., 350.
Northampton—Hill, D., 1800.
Northumberland—Hill, D., 600.
Perry—Mathews, R., 400.
Philadelphia—Mathews, R., 136,549.
Pike—Hill, D., 500.
Potter—Mathews, R., 375.
Schuylkill—Hill, D., 2000.
Snyder—Mathews, R., 400.
Somerset—Mathews, R., 2000.
Sullivan—Hill, D., 200.
Susquehanna—Mathews, R., 900.
Tioga—Mathews, R., 1500.
Union—Mathews, R., 900.
Venango—Mathews, R., 1100.
Warren—Mathews, R., 1500.
Washington—Mathews, R., 3500.
Wayne—Hill, D., 500.
Westmoreland—Mathews, R., 2500.
Wyoming—Mathews, R., 100.
York—Hill, D., 3000.

LIGHT VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA

Republican Candidates Get Plurality of Over 135,549.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—All the candidates on the Republican city ticket were elected by the usual large Republican plurality.

This city gives Mathews, Rep., for state treasurer, 163,316; Hill, Dem., 26,767; Patton, Rep., 1154; Smith, Socialist, 2765; Republican plurality, 136,549.

For auditor general, Snyder received 163,130 votes, and Dewalt, 34,444. Snyder running 236 behind Mathews.

On the local ticket Bell, Rep., for district attorney received 162,144 votes; Klemmer for register of wills, 162,587, and Shoch for city treasurer, 171,684, the latter running ahead of his colleagues. The highest vote for any candidate on the ticket of the independence party was 12,958 for Henry Budd for common pleas judge.

The total prohibition vote in the city averaged 1100, and that of the Socialist party 290.

Reuben O. Moon, Republican, was elected to congress from the Fourth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert H. Foerderer, Republican.

The election was one of the quietest held here in years. There were no factional differences in the Republican ranks, but the Democrats were divided, the bolting faction styling itself "the Independence party."

Dauphin County Republican.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—The election in Dauphin county was the most exciting in many years, owing to the bitter contest for additional law judge to succeed Judge Michael W. Jacobs, the appointee of Governor Pennypacker. The candidates were ex-Representative George Kunkle, Rep.; William P. Hain, Dem., and Judge Jacobs, Anti-Machine, which is composed of Independent Democrats and Republicans. The Republican county ticket is elected by 2000 plurality. The vote for the Democratic county ticket is very small, and will hardly exceed 700. Kunkle and the rest of the Republican nominees have carried Harrisburg by 1500 and the county districts by an

additional 500. Steelton, with the returns from the First ward missing, gives Jacobs 76 plurality. There was a riot at the polls in this ward, and the election officers have refused to count the vote.

REVOLT IN COLOMBIA

Independence of the Isthmus Proclaimed at Panama.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS SECEDE

Army and Navy Officers Are Imprisoned and Government of Three Consuls and a Cabinet Is to Be Organized.

Panama, Colombia, Nov. 4.—The independence of the Isthmus was proclaimed at 6 p. m. yesterday. A large and enthusiastic crowd of all political parties assembled and marched to the headquarters of the government troops, where Generals Tovar and Amaya were imprisoned in the name of the republic of Panama. The enthusiasm was immense, and at least 3000 of the men in the gathering were armed. The battalion of Colombian troops at Panama favors the movement, which is also thought to meet with the approval of at least two of the government transports now here.

WASHINGTON HEARS OF IT

Several Warships Dispatched to Panama and Colon.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The following cablegram was received at the state department from Panama:

"An uprising took place at Panama. Independence was proclaimed. The Colombian army and navy officials were made prisoners. A government was to be organized consisting of three consuls and a cabinet. It was rumored at Panama that a similar uprising was to take place at Colon."

Later the following official statement was made regarding the news from Panama:

"A number of confused and conflicting dispatches have been received from the Isthmus, indicating another serious disturbance at Panama and Colon. The navy department has dispatched several vessels to these ports, with directions to do everything possible to keep transit open and maintain order along the line of the railway."

The sensational advices from the Isthmus were not entirely unexpected in view of other advices that had come to the department very recently. The reception of the news caused a sudden outburst of activity at the navy department, and at once on President Roosevelt's return he was made acquainted with the situation. Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary Darling, Assistant Secretary Loomis and a number of others were summoned to the White House hastily and measures were taken at once for protection of American interests at the Isthmus.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN JERSEY

Elect Four of Six State Senators and Control Both Houses.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Republicans in New Jersey elected four of the six state senators and enough of the assembly to control both houses. The principal contests were in Cape May, Gloucester, Middlesex, Monmouth, Passaic, Somerset and Union counties. The entire Democratic assembly ticket was elected in Union county, which is a defeat for United States Senator Kean. The Republican nominees who were favorable to his return in the United States senate were openly opposed at the polls by the anti-Kean faction in that county, with the result that the Democratic candidates have 500 majority.

Assemblyman Cresce, Rep., was elected to the senate from Cape May. He was nominated as an anti-Kean man over Senator Hand, a Kean supporter, who desired a renomination. James M. E. Hildreth, Rep., is elected assemblyman by 800.

In Gloucester county Assemblyman Avis, Rep., was elected by 500 majority.

In Middlesex county the Republicans elected Assemblyman Jackson to the senate over Mayor Viehman, of New Brunswick. Senator McKee, Rep., was re-elected in Passaic, and Speaker Horner, Rep., goes to the senate from Burlington by 2000 majority.

The next senate will stand 14 Republicans to seven Democrats. Assemblyman Swackhammer, Dem., of Somerset, was re-elected by 500 majority. The Republicans elected four of the five assemblymen from Passaic.

The important elections in the state outside of the legislative contests were the mayoralty fights in Jersey City and Trenton. Mayor Pagen, Rep., was re-elected in Jersey City by 1000 majority. In Trenton Mayor Katzenbach, Dem., was re-elected by 475 majority.

The State Senate.

The New Jersey state senate for next year will consist of the following members, those marked with an asterisk (*) being those elected yesterday: Atlantic county—E. S. Lee, R. Bergen—E. W. Wakelee, R. Burlington—John G. Horner, R. Camden—W. J. Bradley, R. Cape May—Lewis M. Cresce, R. Cumberland—B. H. Minch, R. Essex—J. H. Bacheller, R. Gloucester—T. M. Ferrell, D. Hudson—R. H. Hudspeth, D. Hunterdon—George E. Martens, D. Mercer—E. J. Hutchinson, R. Middlesex—W. H. C. Jackson, R. Monmouth—O. H. Brown, R. Morris—J. W. Welsh, R. Ocean—George L. Shan, R. Passaic—Wood McKee, R. Salem—James Strimple, D. Somerset—S. H. Child, D. Sussex—J. Cole Price, D. Union—Joseph X. Cross, R. Warren—Isaac Barber, D.

Reapportionment.

New Senate, Old Senate.

Republicans 14 14
Democrats 7 7

Republican majority, 7

The Assembly.

The New Jersey assembly for next

New House, Old House.	
Republicans 36	38
Democrats 24	22
Republican majority, 12	16

Republicans Carry Newark.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Republicans carried the city of Newark and Essex county, electing their entire city ticket, and in the county their 11 candidates for assembly by substantial majorities.

Asbury Park.

Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 4.—Frank L. Tenbroeck, the regular Republican nominee for mayor, defeated E. S. Kator, the Independent candidate, by an estimated plurality of 150. H. Otto Rhom, Dem., was elected a councilman, leaving a Republican majority of five members in the board.

Rhode Island in Doubt.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 4.—Governor Garvin, Dem., was re-elected by a greatly reduced plurality. The vote is very close, however, and the result will probably be in doubt until the last district is heard from. The Republican state central committee claims that late returns will overcome Garvin's lead over Colonel Colt, Rep. In Providence Mayor Miller, Dem., was re-elected.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 4.—The vote in the state was light. The Democratic ticket, headed by J. K. Vardaman, for governor, was elected, there being no opposition. The race for clerk of the supreme court, in which there are five candidates, is in doubt. The ticket is long and returns are coming in slowly.

Noted Ship Surgeon.

Surgeon Brice, who sails on a transatlantic liner plying to New York, has crossed the ocean as ship's surgeon 804 times, traveling 2,500,000 miles by sea, and hopes to make 900 trips before he retires. Dr. Brice is 75 years old, but stout and hearty. "I can't understand the sailing people have against burial at sea," said the old surgeon. "For me that is the only burial I desire. A weight at my feet, then overboard into the sea, down among the fishes—that is good enough for me. May my last voyage be the one on which I die. I don't want my old body to rest on shore."

Automatic in Action.

The arrangement of the fire pails in a certain factory is distinctly good. They are hung on spring hooks, each hook powerful enough to lift the pail when nearly empty, while it is depressed by a full pail. If the water in the bucket becomes evaporated (as water in buckets of the kind has a habit of repeatedly doing), or if any one of the pails is removed, the hook rises, closes a circuit and rings a bell in the foreman's office.

Not Very Encouraging.

Angry Father—I thought you promised me you wouldn't even encourage this disreputable scam you have just married!

Eloping Daughter—Well, knowing my extravagant tastes and his small income, do you think he has reason to feel very much encouraged?—Baltimore American.

To Clean Black Silk.

Clean black silk by sponging it well, on the right side, with hot coffee, which must have been strained through muslin to free it from grounds. The coffee removes grease and restores the brilliancy of the silk without making it stiff and shiny. Press with a warm iron on the wrong side while still damp.

Cheaper Transit.

The results of the change from steam to electrical power on New York's elevated railways are a reduction of cost per passenger from 2.24 cents under steam to 1.98 cents; an increase in gross earnings of \$400,000, accompanied by a decrease in expenses of \$99,000.

Aged Woman's Prize Afghan.

Mrs. Jerusha Gillilan, of East Barnet, Vt., who is 92 years old, won the first prize for a knit afghan displayed at the county fair. Mrs. Gillilan is blind, but in the last five years has knitted and sewed four rugs, eight afghans and over 100 holders.

Large Families in Berlin.

Large families still occur in Berlin. In 1899 a twenty-sixth child was registered in one family, in 1898 a twenty-seventh, in 1891 a twenty-eighth. Last July three mothers had their twenty-second and one her twenty-fourth child.

Pepper in Former Times.

Pepper was one of the most precious of spices in the middle ages, and whenever our ancestors wished to make a particularly handsome present, they chose pepper as the most acceptable gift they could make.

Last Year's Creations.

There were created last year in the United States 3,158 bodies, England 452, Germany 856, Italy 322, France 4,805 (of which 305 were paid for; paupers are cremated), Switzerland 217, Sweden 44, Denmark 44.

Not Very Strange, Either.

Mudge—"It's funny how much easier it is to meet fellows I owe money to than to meet the fellows who owe me money."

Yabsley—Perhaps it is because there are so many more of them.—London Tit-Bits.

Misrepresented Their Goods.

Two Birmingham noters have been fined £2 and £5 costs and £10 and two guineas costs for selling as pure linen collars and fronts which were 50 or 75 per cent. cotton.

More Dangerous.

"It's 'jes as 'spectable, sonny," said Uncle Eben, "fo' you to shoot craps as it is fo' a millionaire to play de races. At de same time, it's a heap mo' dangerous."—Washington Star.

Origin of Term "Milliner."

Milliner is a corruption of "Molaner," from Milan, which city at one time gave the fashion to Europe in all matters of taste in woman's headgear.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Kilted Skirts Popular in Plain and Figured Goods.

CORDEUROY FOR DRESSY GOWNS.

Housemaids' Skirts Simulated For Indoor Costumes—Millinery Novelties—Three-quarter Coats Superceding the Longer Ones.

The kilted skirt is certainly having a vogue. It is carried out in both plain and figured goods. The lighter weight of course the better. It is becoming to almost every figure, and it makes an ideal short skirt because the weight is evenly distributed.

For a walking suit navy blue chevrot is an ideal material, as it looks well at all seasons of the year. Brown mixed goods are, however, much used in Paris and are combined with touches of green or red. The woman with red or chestnut hair looks very smart in a walking suit of iron gray mixed goods, and if she is tall she will have a three-quarter length coat held in by a suede belt.

Some of the new skirts are made with three folds finishing the lower